

October 1, 1967

Philby: I spied for Russia from 1933

INSIGHT inquiry reveals
that the 'Third Man' in
Burgess-Maclean scandal
was Britain's chief anti
Soviet spy

THIS is the first picture to be published of British master-spy "Kim" Philby since he fled from Beirut in January, 1963. It shows Philby in Moscow's Red Square—the dark mass to the right of the picture is the Kremlin wall.

The picture was taken two weeks ago during the course of an Insight investigation which has revealed that Philby was the most shattering important Soviet spy ever to penetrate the Western intelligence system.

Philby made three remarkable disclosures to his son John, who took the picture.

He says he was recruited into the Soviet intelligence organisation after working as a courier in Germany.

This was only a few months after he left Cambridge at the end of 1933.

He says he was given the specific task of "penetrating British Intelligence," and told that it did not matter how long it took him.

He says that when he went to Beirut as The Observer correspondent in the following year, he was still on the British Government payroll. This is the last piece of evidence which shows that Philby's period in Beirut was a last, supreme effort to re-penetrate the British Secret Intelligence Service.

He says he was on the verge of defection to Moscow in 1951, but the suspicion which fell on him

after Burgess and Maclean defected in 1951 was so severe that he did not feel he could regain a position in the British intelligence organisation which would be of any real use to the Russians.

The long Insight inquiry revealed:

1. That Philby became a Russian agent when he was 22. He was recruited while on a visit to Germany in 1933 and was given only one job—to penetrate British Intelligence.

2. That Philby succeeded in doing this in 1941 when, after minor employment in secret departments, he was taken on as an important official of the British Secret Intelligence Service, otherwise known as MI 6.

3. That, by the end of the war, he had made such progress that his name was being mentioned as a future head of the Service.

4. That he was appointed in 1944 to set up a new section designed to counter Soviet espionage operations. It appears that during this period (part of which he served in Turkey controlling British networks) he was given permission to play the part of a double agent with the Russians—i.e., to approach the Russians and pretend that he was ready to work for them. Naturally his British chiefs had no idea Philby actually was (and had been for years) a real Russian agent.

5. That Philby was then appointed to be liaison man between the British Secret Intelligence Service and the American Central Intelligence Agency, a position which gave him almost total knowledge of all Western intelligence operations against Russia. This was despite the fact that he had come under some suspicion when a potential Russian defector he was in charge of mysteriously

6. That suspicion against him hardened when Burgess, who had been with Philby in Washington, fled with Maclean. Philby was recalled from Washington to appear before a secret court, presided over by a well-known judge, where he defended himself brilliantly.

7. That, out of the SIS with a golden handshake because no treachery could be proven, he was on the point of departing to Russia in 1955 when he was, amazingly, cleared by Macmillan in the Commons debate on the Burgess-Maclean case.

8. That he then chose to remain in the West to try to work his way back into the SIS again as a Russian agent.

9. That he gave up this project after information was extracted from George Blake (who was jailed in 1961 as a Russian spy) which made it impossible for him to deny he was a Soviet agent. There is evidence that an attempt was made to arrest him in Beirut but it failed and he escaped to Russia.

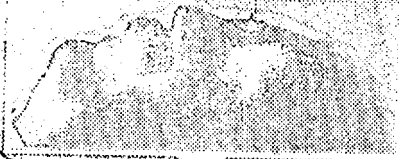
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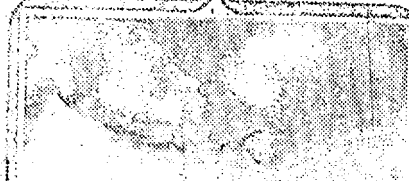


and family, and several wedding, is named in Pennsylvania as the third man who worked in the shop. Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan notes:

"I said that this case has been the subject of close investigation. No evidence has been found to show that he was responsible for the murders in Miami. While in Miami, he was carried off by his father and consequently, I have no way to conclude that he really has at any time betrayed the interests of his country, or is likely to do with the country, any more. It, indeed, there was not."

[illegible]

These activities, sources have noted, "tended to put me on this case and have been gathering information. They are very close to the FBI as a result of an introduction from the Philip Hanes, that he worked for the Soviet intelligence before 1946 and that in 1941, he went east toward Moscow through Europe and the security services were about to take action against him.



Friday, in Moscow, says that he was a Russian agent from 1933 onwards.

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